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Bosnian government forces pressing their assault Sunday on Serbian troops near the city of Kupres, one of several successful drives by the Muslim-led army.

## Bosnian Serbs: In Retreat, or Just Regrouping?

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — A long stalemate in the Bosnian war has abruptly given way to a flurry of victories by Muslim-led government forces that pose a central question: Is the Bosnian Serbian Army on the run?

The question would have been unthinkable two weeks ago, when the superiority of the Bosnian Serbs in artillery, tanks and military organization seemed as impregnable as throughout the previously one-sided war over the last 31 months.

But the Bosnian Serbian defeats on several fronts, their wholesale abandonment of heavy weapons and strategic high ground, and their lack of any coherent response all suggest a crisis, although one that may still be overcome or at least quickly contained.

"All the indications are of some disarray and a serious morale problem," a U.S. military analyst said. "The Bosnian Serbs have never seemed so politically, economically, psychologically and militarily vulnerable."

The signs of this vulnerability have multiplied recently. On all the fronts where they have lost ground over the past week — Bihać in the northwest, Kupres in the southwest and Tuzla southeast of Sarajevo — the Bosnian Serbs have abandoned tanks and artillery as if fleeing to safety. At least five tanks appear to have been lost.

Bosnian Serbian refugees from the government offensive east of Bihać said the soldiers nominally protecting them turned and ran as soon as the front line was pierced by a commando raid of Muslim troops.

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ding number of Bosnian Serbs have been defending a very long and largely static front line, which is bleak work at the best of times.

Then, three months ago, the Serbian president, Slobodan Milošević, imposed a blockade on his former Serbian allies in Bosnia, sharply curtailing crucial fuel sup-

plies for troop rotation and calling into question the basic motivation for the Bosnian Serbian struggle.

Mr. Milošević had been angered by the refusal of Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadžić, to accept an international peace plan dividing Bosnia roughly in half.

Mr. Karadžić now vows a total mobilization for all-out war. But military analysts say they believe that the time for a counterattack of any magnitude is limited by the imminent onset of winter.

Most international estimates give the Bosnian Serbs about 350 tanks against about 65 for the Bosnian government forces, as well as a comfortable advantage in artillery. But the Bosnian Serbs are overwhelmingly outnumbered by a more motivated Muslim-led infantry that has now received basic weaponry and training.

## NATO Takes to the Air Over Sarajevo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Warplanes from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization buzzed Sarajevo on Sunday in a show of force to halt an escalating battle between Bosnian Army and Serbian forces that threatened to reignite all-out war in the city.

Tensions calmed later Sunday, and there were no further NATO flights. Shelling was reported Sunday near the northwestern town of Bosanska Krupa, where the Muslim-led Bosnian Army is trying to dislodge the Bosnian Serbs.

Government forces have been attacking

the town since launching an offensive last month, forcing Serbs to retreat in northwest and central Bosnia and taking 250 square kilometers (95 square miles) of territory in the Bihać pocket alone.

The Muslim assault severely stretched Serbian manpower and hampered the movement of their armor, forcing them to yield large amounts of territory.

By Sunday, there were increasing signs that the Serbs were beginning to fight back around Bihać. Witnesses reported that the Serbs had taken high ground at Cukovi, about 20 kilometers to the southeast.

(AP, Reuters)

Without infantry in sufficient numbers, the Bosnian Serbs seem incapable of outright victory or even a major breakthrough, like cutting off the northern town of Tuzla by punching through from the Vlasenica area to the Ozren heights, most analysts say. Quite simply, they do not have the men to hold the ground.

In addition, any Bosnian Serbian move against the vulnerable eastern Muslim enclaves, against Bihać town or against Sarajevo itself risks a response from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization because all these places were declared "safe zones" by the United Nations at a time when the Bosnian conflict was not so much war as a campaign of Bosnian Serbian terror.

A crucial factor for the Bosnian Serbs in the coming weeks will be the degree to which the cooperation between Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim forces that emerged for the first time in the capture of Kupres carries over into other areas. If the Croats and Muslims continue working together, their momentum could be overwhelming, military analysts say.

According to the 1991 census, Kupres had a population of 4,895 Serbs, 3,827 Croats and 811 Muslims, but the surrounding region was largely Croatian. Croatian military leaders have in the past made it clear that they will fight alongside the Muslims in areas only with large Croatian populations.

This principle probably remains in force. But the way to the capture of Kupres by the Croatian Defense Council, the army of the Bosnian Croats, was opened by a bombardment from Bosnian government forces. Thus the Croats have a debt to the Muslims.

## White House Looks Ahead And Fears 2 Tough Years

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House started looking beyond Election Day weeks ago, and President Bill Clinton's aides, deeply troubled by what they foresaw, have been debating ever since what their strategy for 1995 should be.

"Tuesday will be bad," one of Mr. Clinton's top advisers said. "We will

### NEWS ANALYSIS

lose a lot of ground. Wednesday will be almost pleasant. People will wake up to the fact that we have done better than we might have and better than a lot of people predicted. At least, we hope so. But Thursday will be terrible because everyone will begin to realize what a really difficult two years lie ahead."

Of course, even that less-than-sanguine view may prove too optimistic. The Republicans may well take control of one or both houses of Congress, rather than simply emerging with strongly enhanced minority positions in a Senate and a House that are still controlled, at least on paper, by the Democrats.

In any event, two possible approaches suggest themselves. The president can either plow straight ahead, pushing once more for comprehensive changes in health care and welfare, among other things, knowing that he will not succeed but hoping to lay the basis for a 1996 campaign focused on congressional refusal to pass his program. Or he can try to work out a deal with the Republicans.

By nature, Mr. Clinton is a compromiser — some say too much of a compromiser. On the day last summer when he finally secured passage of the crime bill and simultaneously concluded that he was unlikely to get anywhere on health care, he told a quartet of reporters in the garden off the Oval Office that the biggest disappointment of his term had been his failure to develop a spirit of bipartisanship with the Republicans.

This time, the president could choose to announce (or decide without announcing) that as a result of the midterm elections, he intends to emphasize the centrist New Democratic agenda that he ran on in 1992, then lost sight of, to some degree, in the pitched legislative and political battles of 1993 and 1994.

Senator John B. Breaux of Louisiana is only one of the moderate Democrats who have been urging Mr. Clinton to do more.

See 1995, Page 4

## Republicans Scent Victory In Crucial Senate Races

Claiming Momentum, Democrats Accuse Foes Of 'Snake Oil' Politics

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Republican leaders predicted Sunday that their party would recapture control of the Senate in Tuesday's pivotal U.S. elections and pursue a conservative agenda to revise the way Congress operates and force lawmakers to balance the federal budget.

Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, who is spearheading his party's drive to take control of the 100-member Senate, flatly predicted victory.

"We're going to win somewhere between 7 and 12 seats, depending on how strong the tide is," Mr. Gramm said in a broadcast interview. The Democratic Party currently holds a 56-to-44 edge in the Senate, and 35 seats are at stake.

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader in the Senate, was only slightly less enthusiastic, predicting in a nationally broadcast interview that his party had a better-than-ever chance of capturing the Senate for the first time since 1980. He said Republicans could come within four or five seats of taking over the House, where Democrats effectively hold a 257-to-178 edge.

White House officials, including Vice President Al Gore and the chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, likened the election year to 1948, when President Harry Truman defied predictions of a Republican victory. Mr. Panetta accused Mr. Gramm of selling "snake oil" and "voodoo" to the American people and declared: "By no means are we going to lose the numbers Phil Gramm is predicting."

"The momentum," Mr. Gore said, "is with Democratic candidates."

Independent analysts suggest that the level of voter turnout will make the difference in the many close races for the Senate, the House and the governorships. If turnout is high, Democrats would most likely benefit and avoid a Republican landslide. But recent surveys suggest that Republicans are more motivated this year than Democrats to go to the polls.

President Bill Clinton's personal standing remains shaky among voters, and a majority tell pollsters of a profound unhappiness with politics and government. Thus, this midterm election will almost certainly do the most damage to the Democrats, who represent the majority of incumbents.

Analysts agree that, whatever the outcome, See VOTE, Page 4

Republicans seem poised to get a Senate majority, a final poll shows. Page 3.

## Yeltsin, the Autocratic Compromiser

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russia lost one weak finance minister recently but gained another, causing a deputy prime minister to resign in protest.

But Saturday the government's strongest market-minded reformer, Anatoli B. Chubais, was elevated to first deputy prime minister, while the prime minister promised to continue a tough fight against inflation.

Does all this Kremlin maneuvering matter? It does, of course, especially for the economy, and for the level of confidence of those who are thinking about lending or investing in Russia.

The shifts also show the nature of politics in the new Russia, which is nearly as autocratic as the old Soviet Union. But the job changes last week, including the dis-

missal of a deputy defense minister after accusations of corruption, also show the growth of other checks on executive power. The latest round of changes began on Oct. 11, which has come to be known here as "Black Tuesday." Through accident, incompetence and profit-taking by banks and money managers, the ruble lost more than 25 percent of its value in a day.

President Boris N. Yeltsin called for an investigation by the Russian national security council, which reports to him, not Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin.

Then, in a style more reminiscent of the old Soviet leadership, even before any investigation, Mr. Yeltsin dismissed the acting finance minister, Sergei V. Dubinin, and demanded that Parliament also replace the Central Bank chairman, Viktor V. Gerashchenko.

Mr. Gerashchenko, a conservative, was

to blame; Mr. Dubinin, an economic reformer, wasn't. But the dismissals were a sign of Mr. Yeltsin's efforts to keep a balance between conservatives and reformers.

So, before a confidence vote, which the government narrowly survived, Mr. Yeltsin appointed a Communist as agriculture minister to replace a liberal.

Mr. Yeltsin tried to do the same last week, nominating a tough technician at the Central Bank, Tatjana Paramonova, to replace Mr. Gerashchenko, and naming Vladimir G. Panskov, a Soviet-trained economist who once worked with the Parliament's budget committee, to take over from Mr. Dubinin.

But the Russian president did not count on the resignation in anger of Alexander

See RUSSIA, Page 4

### Kiosk

## Paris Title Lifts Agassi to No. 2

PARIS — Andre Agassi of the United States climbed to No. 2 in the world tennis rankings with a 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5 victory Sunday over Marc Rosset of Switzerland in the final of the Paris Open. It was Agassi's fifth title of the year, which he began ranked No. 32. Since early September, he has won the U.S. Open and the Vienna and Paris events. (Page 17)

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## South Koreans of 2 Minds On U.S. Deal With North

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Lee Jong Sik escaped from North Korea 43 years ago with her two young sons, leaving her husband and two brothers behind. Now, a new agreement aimed at curbing North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program promises to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula, offering hope for divided families. But Mrs. Lee is not counting on it.

"You just can't trust those people," said Mrs. Lee, 69, referring to the North Korean government. As for the chance of being reunited with her family, she said, "It will be almost impossible to meet them before I die."

Two weeks after the United States and North Korea signed an agreement in Geneva, South Korea is having trouble coming to grips with an accord that could force it to change how it deals with its longtime enemy.

In exchange for North Korea's giving up nuclear programs that could enable it to produce weapons, the United States will

relax trade restrictions and begin moving toward diplomatic recognition. The United States will also see that North Korea gets modern nuclear power plants and fuel oil, bolstering its tottering economy.

Such moves are putting pressure on South Korea to follow the American lead and expand business and diplomatic relationships with the North. The government here is considering relaxing rules that inhibit South Korean companies from doing business in the North.

We are moving from a containment policy to an engagement policy," said Park Jin, press secretary for international affairs

to the South Korean president, Kim Young Sam.

But the single treaty cannot erase four decades of hostility overnight. South Korea remains deeply distrustful of North Korea's intentions, and there is resistance within the government to letting down the nation's guard. In a blistering speech in the National Assembly last week, Ro Jai Bong, a conservative legislator and former prime

minister, who could possibly have believed in Foreman as he fell behind Michael Moorer, the champion, on all three judges' scorecards through nine rounds in the MGM Grand Garden? Nine more minutes and Foreman would be history.

What's more, who could possibly have believed in Foreman as he fell behind Michael Moorer, the champion, on all three judges' scorecards through nine rounds in the MGM Grand Garden? Nine more minutes and Foreman would be history.

Instead, he made history on Saturday night, becoming the oldest world heavyweight champion — surpassing Jersey

Joe Walcott's reign at the age of 37 in 1951 — and the oldest to win a title in any weight class.

Like a thunderclap, a bolt from the

desert night, Foreman caught the champion — 19 years his junior — with a right hand. It seemed at first like a desperate last stand. But it turned out to be one of the most glorious and improbable moments in sports. A crowd of 12,127 that had hoped, even prayed for the underdog, erupted with a wave of joy.

That right hand was the beginning of

the end of Moorer's short reign and the crowning achievement for Foreman — the hamburger and muffler salesman on television, actor, ringside commentator, Houston preacher and father of four sons, all named George.

It was a triumph, as he said, for the

underdog.

"This was for all my buddies in the nursing home and all the guys in the jail," said Foreman, who claimed the World Boxing Association and International Boxing Federation titles. "Always remember that song, when you wish upon a star it doesn't matter who you are, anything your heart desires can come true for you. Don't give up on your dreams."

He could have given up. The left-handed Moorer, the much quicker fighter,

See CHAMP, Page 4



With one historic punch, George Foreman, 45, regained the heavyweight title he lost 20 years ago to Muhammad Ali.

## Foreman Strikes a Blow for Middle Age

By William Gildeau  
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — Maybe only George Foreman himself really believed what he said. Foreman predicted — again and again — that, at the unheard of boxing age of 45, he could become heavyweight boxing champion of the world once more, 20 years after he lost the title to Muhammad Ali in Zaire.

What's more, who could possibly have believed in Foreman as he fell behind Michael Moorer, the champion, on all three judges' scorecards through nine rounds in the MGM Grand Garden? Nine more minutes and Foreman would be history.

Instead, he made history on Saturday night, becoming the oldest world heavyweight champion — surpassing Jersey

middle-aged and for senior citizens, as well. With a left jab followed by a marvelous straight right, Foreman knocked out Moorer at 2:03 of the 10th round, handing him his first loss in 36 professional fights.

"This was for all my buddies in the nursing home and all the guys in the jail," said Foreman, who claimed the World Boxing Association and International Boxing Federation titles. "Always remember that song, when you wish upon a star it doesn't matter who you are, anything your heart desires can come

# NATO Inching Toward East

## U.S. Draws Up Guidelines, but No Deadlines

By Daniel Williams  
and R. Jeffrey Smith  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The United States is for the first time drawing up some minimum requirements for Eastern European countries to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but Washington is still delaying key decisions on when the alliance would bring anyone in, and who it would be.

While Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and others are pressing hard to enter, the Clinton administration and its European allies worry that rapid NATO expansion would upset Russia.

Suspicious that the alliance's goal is to isolate it, Moscow opposes any eastward extension of NATO security guarantees.

President Bill Clinton and his national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, are nonetheless said by senior officials and diplomats to favor moving more rapidly toward that goal as a way of damping European fears that a more nationalist Russia could pose a new security threat.

The new U.S. proposal, being readied for a NATO foreign ministers' meeting in December, represents a compromise between providing no further guidance to the Eastern European countries and providing clear criteria.

The one-size-fits-all formula is designed to give hope to eager NATO candidates, yet still placate Moscow by continuing to defer the political decision to admit someone.

The administration has depicted its new guidance as "precepts." An American official said the requirements included continued commitment to democracy, assured civilian control of the military and a readiness to contribute to the country's defense.

As described by U.S. officials, the precepts are rules meant to provide more concrete guideposts to NATO membership but, pointedly, do not guarantee it.

"Don't make too big a deal of what we're up to," a senior American official cautioned.

"The near-term goal is to get the alliance to agree to begin a formal process, aimed at defining what it will take to expand."

The potential new partners have to know what they must bring to the table."

Mr. Lake ordered the precepts developed because he and Mr. Clinton want at least to give the appearance that there is movement toward expansion, U.S. officials said.

Administration officials are sensitive to criticism that they are missing a historic moment to bind Eastern Europe to the West and to help redress abandonment of the region to Soviet rule after World War II.

Some U.S. government analysts have also forecast that Russia could turn more belligerent if there are nationalist gains in elections in late 1995 and 1996.

Critics, among them former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, assert that the most promising Eastern European

calls from top officials for expansion, is eager for neither a timetable nor criteria to be laid down. France is also not keen for NATO expansion.

Besides the Moscow factor, the go-slow approach reflects an unwillingness of Washington and its allies to take on new security commitments or provide significant funding for expansion.

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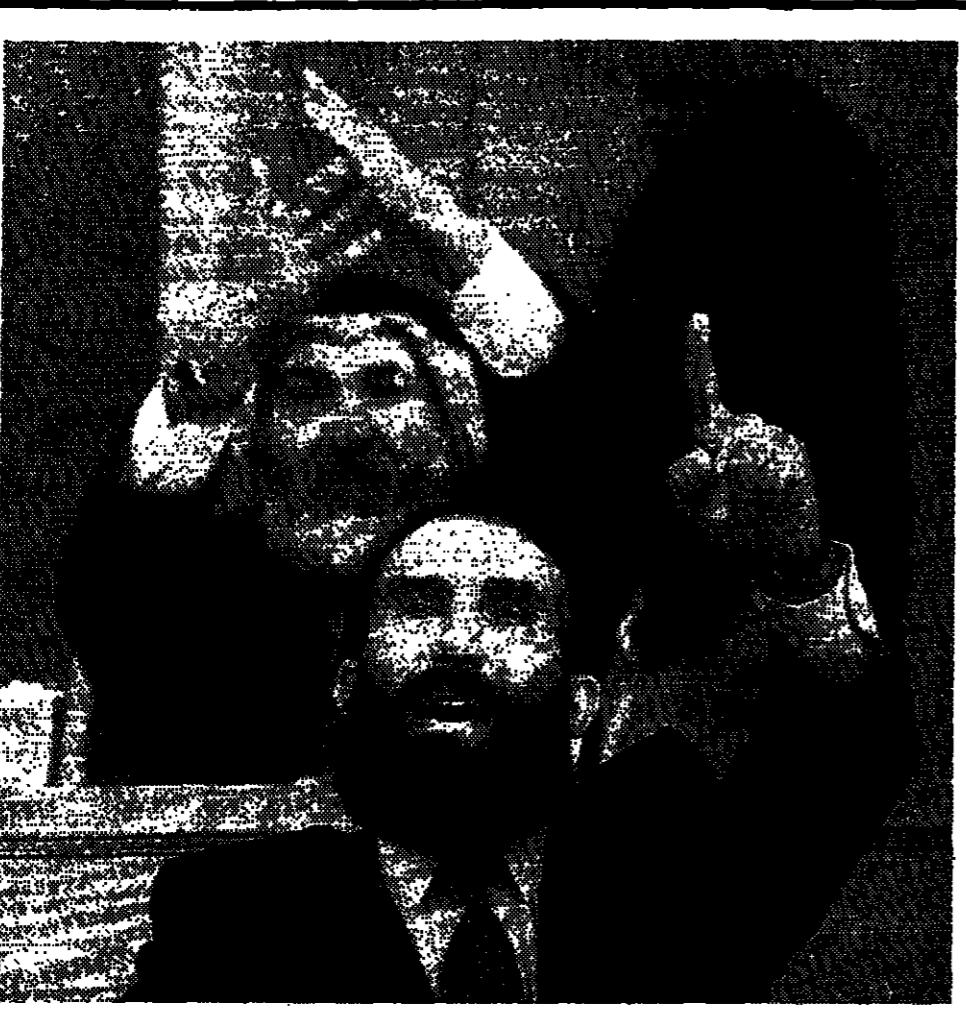
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Two Islamic Action Front deputies protesting during the treaty debate in Amman.

## Jordanians Ratify Pact With Israel

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — Parliament ratified the peace treaty between Jordan and Israel on Sunday despite opposition from Muslim fundamentalists and leftists. The approval clears the way for full diplomatic relations.

The vote in the 80-member Chamber of Deputies was 55 to 23 with one abstention. One lawmaker did not attend the session.

The treaty, signed by the prime ministers of Jordan and Israel on Oct. 26, now goes to the 40-member Senate, appointed by King Hussein. The monarch also must sign it into law. The vote Sunday came after Prime Minister

Abdul-Salam Majali told the Chamber of Deputies, or lower house, that the treaty restored Jordan's territorial and water rights and paved the way for revitalizing Jordan's economy.

Mr. Majali also said the accord allowed Jordan a central role in regional politics after four years of isolation caused by its pro-Iraq tilt during the 1990-91 Gulf crisis.

During the ratification debate, Muslim fundamentalist and leftist deputies assailed the treaty as undermining Arab rights in Muslim lands and shrines in the Israeli-occupied territories.

## KOREA: Seoul Tries to Come to Grips With U.S. Deal

Continued from Page 1

minister, excommunicated Mr. Kim as being naive and too soft toward North Korea.

Officials here emphasize that any moves to relax restrictions will be taken step by step, with Seoul watching for evidence that Pyongyang is living up to its commitments. One such commitment Seoul will stress is that North Korea resume talks with it. North Korea reluctantly agreed to this in Geneva, but political analysts say North Korea would much rather deal only with the United States.

Many South Koreans are unhappy with the Geneva agreement. They say it will provide immediate economic gains for North Korea while allowing it to defer international inspections of its suspected nuclear sites for about five years.

They also feel insecure in seeing North Korea, the South's archenemy, dealing directly with the United States, the South's leading ally. People here complain that South Ko-

rea was not a direct participant at Geneva, yet it is being asked to shoulder most of the \$4 billion cost of providing North Korea with two modern light-water nuclear reactors.

How one feels about the agreement depends to some extent on how one feels about reunification. Although almost all Koreans favor uniting North and South there are two main schools of thought about how this should be done.

One school thinks reunification should be gradual, with steps first being taken to improve the economy of the North, in an attempt to avoid the rush of refugees and economic upheaval that accompanied the sudden German reunification. The other school believes in waiting for North Korea to collapse economically and politically, and then moving in.

South Korea's official position, based on economic rationalism, is for gradualism. But emotionally, having battled

## CHAMP: Middle-Aged KO

Continued from Page 1

er, peppered Foreman most of the night with his right-handed jabs and hooks. Foreman's left eye grew partly closed, the left side of his face bruised from the beating.

It seemed certain that the end was near for Foreman — and this would really be the end. Once, it was thought that Foreman, with 73 victories and four defeats, had retired. That was long, long ago, in 1977, after a loss to Jimmy Young in Puerto Rico. Foreman had won the title with a stunning two-round knockout of Joe Frazier in 1973, before losing to Ali the next year. The night he lost to Young, Foreman said he had found religion.

Foreman became an active preacher in his hometown, Houston. He preached — and he ate. He grew so large that few took him seriously when he came out of retirement in 1987 after he had ballooned to 315 pounds (142 kilograms). Slowly, some of the weight came off, and although he always looked painfully slow in the ring, he never lost his ability to give and take punches. On Saturday night, at 250 pounds, he was ready.

Moorer was out cold on the way to the canvas. At the instant that the referee, Joe Corzetti, waved the fight over, Foreman dropped to his knees to pray. "I exorcised the ghost once and forever," Foreman said, alluding to his loss of the title 20 years ago to Ali. "I'm heavyweight champion."

Though he acknowledged probable losses for the Democrats, Mr. Panetta predicted

In this Tuesday's

*Style*

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# For Mother, 'World Was Falling Apart'

In Desperation She Thought of Suicide, Then Killed Her 2 Sons

By Barbara Vobejda  
and Gary Lee  
*Washington Post Service*

UNION, South Carolina — In the hours before her children died, Susan Smith drove along the deserted country roads near this small town, her two boys strapped in their car seats in the back.

The police have said she was desperate, contemplating suicide and distraught over what she felt was a life collapsing around her. Her marriage was dissolving; a boyfriend had ended their relationship, in part because of her children, and she was worried about money, the police said.

Ultimately, she could not take her own life. But she has admitted that she found her way to an isolated lake and sent her car into the water with her sons Michael, 3, and Alexander, 14 months, still in the back seat.

Her confession came after a nine-day hunt for the kidnapper that she claimed had driven off with her boys.

"Every part of her world was falling apart, and one thing led to another," a police source said. "There doesn't seem to have been great plans afoot, though. It just happened."

On Saturday, confined to prison on murder charges, Mrs. Smith, 23, was once more suicidal, state officials said. She is being monitored by a camera, and a prison guard checks on her every 15 minutes.

"She's been very quiet, very stoic and cool, not talkative at all," said Robyn Zimmerman, a spokeswoman for the state Department of Corrections.

The path that led her to her high-security cell appears uncomplicated: a small-town life revolving around children, work and friends.

She loved to shop and to attend Friday night football games at the high school, and she proudly showed off photos of her children.

She worked as a secretary at a plant that makes decorative trims for textiles, where

her boyfriend, Tom Findlay, 27, also worked. Before that, she worked at a grocery store, where her husband, David, 24, worked.

"Everybody shopped there, and everybody saw her as a real attractive, outgoing woman," said Fred Delt, a local resident. "We all used to see her with those children and thought of them as a beautiful, warm family."

# Prop Planes: High on the Jitter Scale, but Often the Only Way to Go

By Adam Bryant  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Although many passengers express concern over flying in propeller-driven planes—and some compare such flights to "riding on the back of a mosquito"—a growing number of passengers in the United States are finding

that propeller aircraft are the only way they can reach their destinations.

Major airlines are replacing jets with propeller planes on more routes as a way to cut costs in an industry that lost \$12.8 billion over the last four years.

But they are not very popular with passengers, many of whom

complain about the noise and the often-bumpy rides associated with propeller planes. Travel agents say that some people go out of their way to avoid the smaller planes, even driving to nearby cities that have jet service.

"I'll never take them again if I have a choice," said Karen Beauregard, an administrator

with the state of Michigan who flew, in a propeller-driven plane, through the same storm in which the American Eagle Flight 4184 crashed Oct. 31 in Roselawn, Indiana, killing all 68 people aboard.

"When I came in Monday night, it was harrowing," she said. "I prayed all the way."

To some degree, concerns

about the safety record of propeller aircraft are justified. Although there are no direct comparisons of the safety records of jet aircraft and propeller planes, industry executives generally agree that the rate of fatal accidents has been two to three times higher on propeller planes than it is on jets.

Generally, smaller propeller planes have a higher accident rate than the larger ones.

The American Eagle ATR-72 that crashed last week was among the largest of the commercial propeller planes.

The number of passengers boarding propeller planes each year more than doubled in the last 10 years, to 52 million, according to the Regional Airline Association in Washington.

While the propeller planes are the only choice available at about 7 of every 10 airports in the United States, they are also being used to fly more short routes from big hub airports.

Since 1988, for example, departures on commuter airlines from hub airports has grown 73

percent, while the number of jet departures on short routes has increased only 3 percent, according to statistics compiled by Samuel C. Buttrick, an airline stock analyst at Kidder, Peabody in New York.

Some city officials believe that without jet service, their communities appear secondary to outsiders. So in cities like Amarillo, Texas, officials have agreed to guarantee profits to an airline to provide jet service.

Travel agents say that customers sometimes switch their vacation plans once they learn they have to board a propeller aircraft to get to their destination.

Estelle Lessack, president of Travel Trends, an agency in Fort Lee, New Jersey, said she had some customers who flew on turboprops when they traveled alone, but refused to do so when traveling with their children.

"Many people are fatalists," she said. "They just don't want to be fatalists with their families."

Yet, despite such concerns,

the American Eagle crash does not appear to have changed many travelers' minds about flying on turboprops. American Eagle, other regional airlines and travel agents say they have seen no measurable decline in reservations since the crash.

By comparison, USAir estimated that its two jet crashes this year prompted many travelers to switch airlines, which cost the company about \$40 million in lost revenue.

Industry experts said that passenger traffic on turboprops held steady during the past week because many passengers had no choice but to fly the smaller planes unless they wanted to drive to another airport. And they said that many travelers appeared to have decided long ago whether they would fly on the smaller aircraft, and the recent crash had not changed their mind.

Some people even enjoy flying on smaller planes. "The pi-

lots are friendlier and you can see out the front window," said Shelley Ruckel, a travel agency manager in Lansing, Michigan.

Although many travelers see propeller planes as an older technology than jets, the U.S. fleet of passenger-carrying turboprops is somewhat younger than the jet fleets, with an average age of 9.4 years in 1993, compared with 10.8 years for jets.

Since April, the National Transportation Safety Board has been studying the safety of the commuter airline industry, looking at issues that include pilot training. Its report is due this month.

The International Airline Passengers Association, an organization in Washington that monitors air safety in foreign countries, said that travelers should fly on propeller planes

only in good weather and in daylight hours to minimize the chance of accidents.

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# International Herald Tribune

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## A Wider European Union

Five years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Europe remains economically divided between East and West. The European Union spent most of that period trying to strengthen links among its West European members instead of reaching out to the post-Communist countries of the East, unnecessarily complicating the Easterners' transition to democratic capitalism. Thanks mainly to political shifts in a bureaucratically unified West than their center-left predecessors.

These changes contributed to the success of a breakthrough meeting last Monday in Luxembourg between European Union foreign ministers and their counterparts from Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. All of these East European countries now have, or are in the process of ratifying, formal association agreements with the European Union providing for step-by-step access to the single European market.

Luxembourg was a step in the right direction. But the main decisions on the future shape of the European Union will be taken at the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference to review the Maastricht treaty. Since the United States is not a member of the European Union, it will not directly participate in these decisions.

But it can and should speak out for bringing in the East. A stronger U.S. voice would help reassure Mediterranean countries that German influence would be balanced and that their concerns over North Africa would not be slighted.

What the European Union must now decide is whether it is going to be an institution for binding together a long-divided continent or a perpetuator of those old divisions.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Reducing Russia's Army

The Clinton administration has made remarkable headway in its efforts to help Russia dismantle its nuclear forces. Washington's engagement in this enterprise has reached levels that would have been unthinkable just a few years ago. The United States has built housing for former Soviet missile controllers. Pentagon officials now give virtually the same briefing on U.S. nuclear policy to Russia's Parliament as they give to Congress. Unfortunately, Washington has not yet given equal attention to the need to downsize Moscow's non-nuclear forces. U.S. cooperation is essential to reduce Russia's army to a level that Russia and its neighbors can live with.

Russia currently has 1.1 million people under arms. It cannot afford to maintain a force that size. Draft-dodging has reached epidemic proportions as recruits recognize that the army cannot provide them three square meals a day, never mind a timely paycheck. Yet even with its defense spending in free fall and arms procurements near a standstill, Moscow's defense bill still drives up its budget deficit, and threatens new inflationary pressures.

To generations that grew up fearing the Soviet threat, that may sound like good news. Yet while the armed forces must shrink, letting them collapse uncontrollably is risky. A collapse would put thousands of troops on the street, freezing them to engage in mischief in newly independent republics. It would also embitter career officers and help fuel a nationalist resurgence. The obvious course is for Russia to reduce its armed forces in an orderly way. But even that will meet

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Clinton and Indonesia

It has become the practice — and a good one — for the human rights groups to piggyback on summits and big international conferences to press their special cause. Right now the focus is on the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting about to open in Indonesia. Its military-chosen government sees a prime opportunity to show off economic growth and foreign policy stability. President Suharto may hope that the economic declarations coming out of Bogor will lend him the statesmanlike glow that his predecessor President Sukarno took on as a father of the nonaligned movement at Bandung in 1955. It is the right moment for the thousands of officials and onlookers to ask about the price that has been paid for the progress claimed.

In fact, Indonesia has committed what Amnesty International calls a "pattern of systematic human rights violations" over the years. The calling of the Bogor conference may have aggravated the offense: independent labor unions and peaceful dissidents have been swept up. In the last year, Indonesia has tipped up to, and then fled from, a limited experiment in political "openness." Its return to a more repressive leadership style was marked by the banning of three unimimidated publications last June.

Whatever rationale for hard-line rule

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Voters at a Loss for Lack of a Blueprint

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — American voters on Tuesday will be searching for many things: tax cuts, better and more efficient government, and the satisfaction of ousting old bums and picking new ones. But these elections will also link Americans to voters around the world who seek a new ideology to explain their complex lives and soften their frustrations.

That may not seem immediately obvious. Midterm elections usually turn on local issues and personalities. The mean-spirited campaign that has just ended seemed especially lacking in signposts that point to a renewal of ideology as a driving force in American politics.

Explanations for the heavy losses the Democrats are expected to register in the House, Senate and governors' mansions range from tired blood to the Hillary and Bill Effect. But the Democrats would not go into a dark night of electoral bloodbath alone. The stunning losses suffered by the majority parties in national legislatures elsewhere in the past 18 months suggest that something larger is at work.

Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition in Germany went from a 66-seat margin in the Bundestag to a very shaky 10-vote advantage after elections last month. In France last year the Socialists were downsized by voters from 270 seats and power in the National Assembly on election day to 54 seats and insignificance the day after.

Canada's national election a year ago was an ultimate wipeout. The ruling Conservative Party lost 152 of its 154 seats. In Japan and Italy, parties that had ruled since World War II not only lost power but also lost their identities. Even in the new democracies of Eastern Europe and Russia, sourness and disappointment have brought electoral reversals for the heroes of the revolutions.

Each of these elections had its own characteristics and individual turning points, as does each race in Tuesday's U.S. balloting. But if the Democrats do suffer heavy losses, there will be new grounds on Wednesday for believing that a general crisis of confidence in government exists in the world's most important industrial democracies.

Why should this be so five years after the Berlin Wall came down, four years after the Soviet Union began to implode, three years after George Bush boasted that America had "kicked the Vietnam syndrome" in the Gulf War, two years after an American economic recovery began to gather steam, one year after Washington signed trade agreements

ensuring a more prosperous future with Canada, Mexico and the rest of the world?

These events were hailed as vindications of the West's resolve and ideological superiority. Logically, voters should be showering politicians who had a role in producing such change with lifetime contracts and big limits. Instead the pols are being shown the door with what seems to be unprecedented bitterness and haste. What gives?

Part of the explanation of this transnational frustration with the "ins" lies in the loss of global ideology that accompanied these triumphs — the loss of the predictable way of looking at the world provided by the comfortable, largely unexamined ideas about anti-communism at home and abroad that expired with the Cold War's end.

The end of ideology was a liberating event for those imprisoned in the Soviet tyranny. They lived with an acute realization not always remembered in the West: The main purpose of ideology is to deny reality — to explain away what cannot be explained.

Ideological beliefs obscure the obvious contradictions and frustrations of change and everyday life as well as the big political lies of those whose only concern is to keep power. Ideology helps explain away what

we see with our own eyes. That was a gigantic and ultimately impossible task within the Soviet system, which cracked under its weight.

In America, ideological illusions have been much milder and less damaging. But it would be a mistake to assume that they have not played a key role in American politics.

As Ronald Reagan expanded government spending and budget deficits to record levels, it became more and more necessary for him to attack those two practices. Both parties were more comfortable debating supply-side economics in the Reagan years than acknowledging that America, in that time of laissez-faire policy and personal acquisitiveness, was giving birth to an urban subproletariat whose members are unlikely to ever find jobs or be able to avoid the temptation of crime.

Without the large ideology of global conflict to put wind in their sails, George Bush and then Bill Clinton failed to define a larger purpose that would give voters a reason to overlook the frustrations of modern life. This is true for Congress and many other governmental institutions in America and abroad.

The chickens of voter vengeance have come home to roost overseas. They are likely to be moving toward the American chicken coop on Tuesday.

*The Washington Post.*

## The Pacific As One Big Market?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton goes to Indonesia next week for a summit with Asian leaders, amid optimism about the creation of a huge 18-nation free trade zone.

A vision of a powerful Pacific economic community has been gaining strength since the inception five years ago of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation movement, the forum for Mr. Clinton's presence in Indonesia.

Advocacy of an Asia-Pacific free trade area has been strongly influenced by a 24-member "Eminent Persons Group" chaired by the American economist C. Fred Bergsten, who believes that a free trade area would especially benefit the United States, giving it access to huge markets.

The idea has been pushed by Indonesian President Suharto, who wants to take APEC faster into an operational mode than many of his fellow Asians.

Mr. Bergsten proposes that negotiations for a free trade area begin in 2000 and conclude no later than 2020 for the least developed nations. Japan and the United States would scrap all their barriers by 2010.

For some in America, free open trade with Asia raises the specter of cheap goods that would cost American jobs.

Is the Bergsten/Suharto proposal for an Asia-Pacific free trade zone too ambitious? The question is raised by Paula Stern, former chair of the International Trade Commission and a longtime devotee of the idea that Asia will be the dominant economic force in the 21st century.

In two recent private debates in Washington (one at the Heritage Foundation, the other at a State Department forum), Ms. Stern argued that a sounder trade policy toward Asia would be to pursue a slower, "building block" approach aimed at achieving "concrete, achievable goals to transform APEC into a regional framework for enhancing trade."

She would try to "lock in" easier-to-reach agreements on individual sectors. What must be demonstrated, she says, is that free trade with Asia "is not simply a threat to American producers."

Ms. Stern takes the pragmatic view that raising the issue of free trade at the meeting in Indonesia could give American opponents of GATT legislation one more tool with which to fight passage of the global treaty.

The whole idea that there is a definable Pacific community is "a myth," she says. She contends that although the Asian bloc has awesome economic power, it is fragile because of the lack of cultural cohesion.

Mr. Bergsten tells me he is baffled by criticism from Ms. Stern, with whom he has worked closely in the past. All the "building-block" short-term approaches she recommends, he says, were first developed by his group. He does not see why the "building block" tactic and a free trade vision can't work together, in tandem.

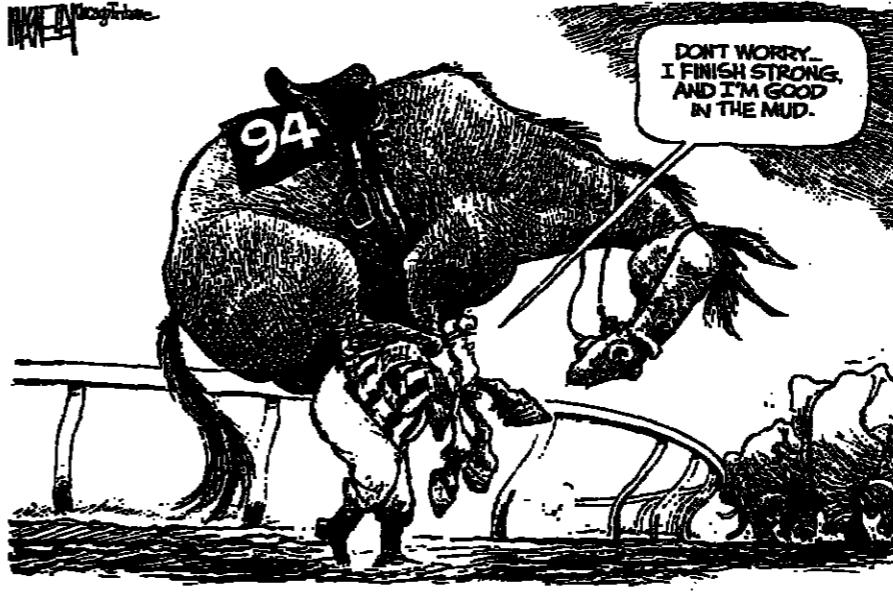
"Moreover, I reject the idea of an Asian cultural divide," he told me. "The forces that pull them apart are overcome by a stronger commonality of interests."

There are two overriding reasons why Asians want a strong APEC and ultimately a free trade area, Mr. Bergsten said. First, despite huge intra-Asian commerce, the Asian nations still have an enormous dependence on the North American market; and they want more North American investment. They see a free trade zone as insurance against U.S. protectionism.

Second, on the security side, most of the smaller nations want to keep us engaged in Asia as the countervailing power to an enormously growing China. They're scared to death of China becoming the dominant power in Asia."

However, as Ms. Stern suggests, there is little yet to indicate that the American public, almost torn apart by the prospect of free trade with tiny Mexico, will buy into free trade with the big poor nations of Asia. At least, any time soon.

*The Washington Post.*



## Americans, Too, Can Clean Up the Campaigning

By William Pfaff

PARIS — I suppose this is a hopeless cause, but in an election season anything can happen, and certainly this year's has been the most sordid American election campaign yet.

Americans do not have to put up with this. There is a way to change political campaigns for the better: by eliminating paid political advertising on television and radio. Nearly every other democracy bans it and enforces an impartial use of the airwaves by candidates and parties.

The United States is the only serious democracy that allows its politics to be dominated by a system that compels people to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars — sometimes millions — in order to have a chance to be elected to public office.

The argument also is made that this system provides officeholders with an unconstitutional advantage, since no challenger can expect to enjoy the same cash favors from special interests as the man already in Washington, or in the state legislature or statehouse. It certainly is a system which defies the spirit of the American constitutional system, in which citizens (and candidates) are supposed to be equal.

Money corruption is a factor in all democracies, as currently or recently and blatantly demonstrated in Italy, France, Britain and Japan. But why must Americans positively encourage corruption by the way they run their elections? Paid political broadcasts should be banned.

A system of equitably distributed broadcast time for rival candidates and parties should be substituted. Nearly everyone benefits from reform nonetheless are clear. The influence of special-interest campaign contributors and political action committees would be greatly reduced. The power of lobbyists in Washington and in the state capitals would be cut, as they would no longer hold a money threat over officeholders. The political field would be opened up to new candidates.

Television would be depolitized during campaign time. Journalists would be forced to stop covering campaigns as campaigns and go back to covering politicians as politicians

— and even to discussing issues.

There is something more that could be done. There could be rules about what goes into a political broadcast. Certain kinds of appeals could be banned. The emotionally loaded image could be excluded. Politicians could be forced to talk to voters in their broadcasts, be interviewed, debate one another, be challenged.

No doubt this would make the campaigns much more boring than now, but in the governance of a democracy, boring reality would seem preferable to fiction, fantasy and fabrication.

No doubt this reform would also be attacked as limiting free speech. But it would in fact encourage and even require free speech, in place of lying images and demagogic manipulation.

If politicians and pundits can seriously talk about term limits, which solve nothing, or mandatory budget balancing, which is economic nonsense, or any other half-baked nostrum in current American public debate, we can certainly talk about installing the campaign rules and limitations that prevail in most of the rest of the democratic world.

We can eliminate a practice that most of the world's democratic citizens see as a scandalous subversion of representative government, benefiting only demagogic and special interest. Who among America's politicians would take the lead?

*International Herald Tribune.*  
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## Mandela Has a Duty to Rehabilitate His Young Lions

By Nancy Scheper-Hughes

BERKELEY, California — The recent conviction of three young men in South Africa for the killing of Amy Biehl, a white American student who had ventured into the black township of Guguletu, points to a question hanging over the future of the country. Politicized youth were once in the vanguard of the struggle against apartheid. Where do they fit into the new South Africa?

In a speech early this year, Nelson Mandela lamented the transformation of what his African National Congress called "young lions." The youth in the townships have had over the decades a visible enemy, the government. Now that enemy is no longer visible because of the transformation that is taking place. Their enemy is now you and me — people who drive a car and have a house."

Yet it was the African National Congress which recruited township youth in the first place — into campaigns that kept them out of school and in the streets.

When the revolution succeeded, the young revolutionaries were swept aside. Old enough to fight, they were told that they were not old enough to vote, and Mr. Mandela's early campaign promise to lower the voting age to 14 was forgotten. These young men are now widely referred to as a lost generation. Some, such as the killers of Amy Biehl, have turned to spontaneous violence.

The problem is severe. Since the presidential election last April, there have been reports of

manner of the young men involved in community policing.

Last February, for example, in the Chris Hani camp, several activist youths, representing the ANC and radical student organizations, intervened when an angry mob gathered around three boys caught stealing 400 rand (about \$125) from a local saloon owner. At considerable risk to themselves, the young men negotiated to reduce the demand for necklacing the thieves to 50 lashes with a bullwhip.

Although the flogging was harsh, the young thieves survived. Two of them later went through Xhosa initiations and became fully accepted adults in the community. Nothing more was said of their infraction.

And many young activists in the camps are urging their communities to explore alternatives to corporal punishment.

One thing is certain. The ANC should accept some responsibility for the politicized and angry youth and for the existence of these informal but essentially democratic local forums, and find ways for harnessing them.

It might be possible, for example, to turn the people's courts into more formal bodies, and to negotiate standards for community policing and punishment.

And Mr. Mandela's government will have to find a better way to reach out to township youth. It is a harmful alien that

Judge Gerald Friedman rejected the death penalty for Amy Biehl's assailants, in the belief that they might someday become useful citizens of the new South Africa.

The writer, a professor of anthropology at the University of California, taught social anthropology at the University of Cape Town from July 1993 to July 1994. She contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

*The Washington Post.*

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Editor Sentenced

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] There are limits to the liberty of the Press, as the editor of a Parisian Radico-Socialist newspaper has just learnt to his cost. He has been sentenced by the Jury of the Seine to a year's imprisonment, the maximum penalty for insulting and defaming the President of the Republic.

The jurymen would have forgiven insults pointed by a journalist in the heat of press polemics, but the moment it became a question of principle, they were stern. The verdict is universally approved.

It might be possible, for example, to turn the people's courts into more formal bodies, and to negotiate standards for community policing and punishment.

BUENOS AIRES — Medical circles here are discussing the discovery of a plant which seems to give curative effects in cases of cancer. The remedy is applied by means of subcutaneous injections. A paper

on the subject will shortly be read at the Academy of Medicine.

### 1944: Americans Vote

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] American voters elect a President today [Nov. 7] in the first war-time Presidential election since that of 1864 in the mid of the civil war.

Leaders of the two major parties stuck determinedly to their predictions of victory for President Roosevelt or for Governor Thomas E. Dewey. The President and Governor Dewey brought their campaigns to an end with radio talks last night. Mr. Roosevelt appealed for a heavy popular vote as a test of democratic processes, saying, "I do not want to talk to you tonight of partisan politics. The political battle is finished."

# Hard Tests Ahead in Angola and Mozambique

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The initiating of a peace accord in Angola and the completion of a democratic election in Mozambique have brought cautious hope for stability to the last outposts of Cold War, apartheid-era conflict in southern Africa.

But the two former Portuguese colonies, where 1.5 million people lost their lives in civil wars that began after independence in 1975, still face daunting challenges to secure their fragile peace and revive their devastated economies.

The situation is especially dicey in Angola, where progress at the peace table has been accompanied by an increase in



An Angolan carrying a tub of water past houses laid waste in government-rebel fighting.

**NEWS ANALYSIS**  
fighting throughout the country. There have been reports of heavy fighting between the government forces and the rebel movement UNITA outside its stronghold of Huambo, in the northeastern oil town of Soyo and in the northwestern diamond mining area of Cacolo.

Analysts said they expected the grabbing for territory to continue right up to the hoped-for formal signing of the peace accord in mid-November, and perhaps beyond. "These two sides really don't trust each other," one Western diplomat said.

Even so, the positive diplomatic developments of the past week in Angola and Mozambique indicate that there has been a domino effect to the democratization that began in this part of the world when the Communist empire collapsed in 1989, and culminated with the transformation to black majority rule in South Africa this past April.

Now, a newly democratic South Africa has provided the two countries with a role model for a negotiated resolution of conflict, as well as a diplomatic nudge whenever former combatants have lost their way on the road to democracy.

When Afonso Dhlakama, a presidential candidate and leader of the former rebel group Renamo, called for a boycott on the eve of Mozambique voting, he found himself under intense diplomatic pressure not only from the United Nations and the Western powers that financed the peace process, but also from regional leaders like

President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and South Africa's deputy president, Thabo Mbeki. Mr. Dhlakama rescinded the boycott within a day.

"A few years ago, this sort unified regional pressure was impossible," said Richard Cornwell, an analyst with the Africa Institute of South Africa. "Now you have South Africa at peace with its neighbors, letting Dhlakama know that unless he sees the election through, he's out in the wilderness."

The voting proceeded peacefully, but Mozambique is not yet out of the woods. United Nations monitors say sample returns show that President Joaquim Chissano will win with about 55 percent of the vote.

The official count will not be available for two weeks. It remains to be seen if Mr. Dhlakama will accept the result, or if Mr. Chissano will offer him or other members of Renamo positions in a unity government.

Even if Mr. Dhlakama were to claim that the election was fraudulent, no one believes

coalition of historic rivals has proved to be a winner throughout southern Africa — witness South Africa, Malawi and, after a post-independence tribal war, Zimbabwe.

"The experience in this part of the world," Mr. Cornwell said, "suggests that where you have deep racial, tribal or regional differences, it makes all the sense to give all groups a piece of the action."

The model of first-time democracy being governed by a

Renamo poses enough of a military threat to plunge the country back into war. The more realistic danger is from banditry and ungovernability. Mozambique is a desperately poor nation, with 80 percent of its economy consisting of donor aid. It has tens of thousands of unemployed soldiers, and they have tens of thousands of guns.

"Even if the election is a success, the real work in Mozambique has just begun," said Greg Mills, director of studies at the South Africa Institute for International Affairs.

In Angola, the prospect of war remains a threat and will continue to be a threat even if President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, meet later this month as planned to sign the accord their negotiators initiated in Zambia on Oct. 31.

The accord calls for a coalition government to be created at the national, provincial and local level, along with a unified army and police force. It would give vice-presidential status to Mr. Savimbi, and calls for a second round of presidential elections to be held.

Mr. dos Santos won the first round, in September 1992, but with just under 50 percent of the vote. Mr. Savimbi, who received 40 percent, claimed the election was stolen and returned to war.

There are several danger points still on the horizon in Angola, starting with Mr. Savimbi himself. He is a oversized figure, the object of great adoration and great hatred. Not without reason, he sees himself as a constant target of would-be assassins. For reasons spanning from ego to security, analysts say, it is difficult seeing him playing a constructive role in a unity government.

Peace accord or not, the distrust between the two sides is so great that most observers think it will take a United Nations peacekeeping force of at least 7,000 troops — the figure called for in the accord — to enforce a cease-fire and demobilization.

# Rwanda: The Fire Next Time

## To Prevent New Slaughter, UN Urges International Force

By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — United Nations officials say that if Rwanda is to be spared another war, an international force must be sent quickly to the refugee camps in Zaire, where observers say soldiers and militiamen of the former Rwandan government are increasing their preparedness for war.

Forces of the former government are already making regular incursions into Rwanda and in some instances have ambushed the new government's soldiers, the commander of the UN troops here, Major General Guy Tousignant, said in an interview.

As the former army continues to regroup and regain its strength, with food being supplied by the international community, the attacks are likely to increase in number and in military efficiency, General Tousignant said.

He said three battalions — about 2,100 soldiers — were needed to provide security in the camps in Zaire and disarm the former army.

Washington is lobbying within the Security Council for the deployment of a large force, said a senior UN official. But the official said he did not know what the United States was offering in the way of troops, money or materiel.

General Tousignant's assessment was shared by other senior UN officials.

"We are sitting on a volcano," the organi-

zation's ranking official in Rwanda, Shaharyar Khan, said before leaving for Geneva, where the rapidly deteriorating security situation will be discussed in a meeting Tuesday called by Secretary-General Boutros Ghali.

Mr. Khan, the secretary-general's special representative in Rwanda, said he would like to see a commando force of about 500 sent to Zaire immediately.

The mission of an international force would be to disarm the regular army and militia of the former government and to move the soldiers, who are thought to number 30,000, into camps farther from the border.

The international force would also provide security in the camps so that refugees who wanted to return would be able to do so. Many refugees have been prevented from returning because of threats from the former government's militia, whose members now control the camps.

The Zairian government has promised on several occasions that it will disarm the former army and move it from the camps, as well as prohibit political activity in the camps by officials of the former government.

Soldiers wearing camouflage uniforms swagger through the camps, and they train in nearby forests. They still have most of their weapons, from rifles to artillery pieces, military vehicles and even three helicopters, which they took with them when they fled.

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# No. 1 Philanthropy Manages Portfolio In-House

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service

CHEVY CHASE, Maryland

—Though other philanthropies are better known, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute is the levitanian, and C.F. "Terry" Wolfe is the man who minds the money.

No wonder he keeps a pie-sized Bayer aspirin on his desk. "You just have to cross out the zeros," he said. Otherwise, "you'd lose perspective."

Given Hughes's philosophy, the chief investment officer has more to do than many conventional money managers.

The \$7.5 billion institute takes the view that the best way to manage its cash is in-house. That means Mr. Wolfe, and his three deputies, do not parcel the money out to a dozen firms or follow the herd by plowing the funds into a market index.

In the face of all the choices that must then be made, Mr. Wolfe tries to keep cool. Disclaiming any special skill as a stock picker or market timer, he

describes his role, played out in Hughes's new \$55 million headquarters, as that of a conductor.

"I just try to orchestrate things," he said.

Mr. Wolfe, 55, took over as chief investment officer May 1, after 30 years at International Business Machines Corp.

The institute is coming out of something of a crossroads. Created in 1953 by Howard Hughes to promote medical research, the institute owned only one asset for more than three decades: Hughes Aircraft Co.

The billionaires had donated the company to the institute but retained control as sole trustee. Under pressure from the Internal Revenue Service and in an effort to diversify, the institute sold the company to General Motors Corp. in 1985 for \$5.2 billion in cash and stock.

Two years later, it settled its long-running feud with the IRS, becoming a tax-exempt "medical institute," a designation that obligates it to give away only 3.5 percent of its assets each year, rather than the 5 percent required of foundations.

The cautious allocation has paid off. For the six years through 1993, Hughes averaged gains of 12.9 percent on its mixed portfolio of stocks and bonds, handily surpassing its goal of 5 percentage points above than the inflation rate. This year, the portfolio eked

out a 0.5 percent gain through Sept. 30.

But far be it from Mr. Wolfe to shun the adventure of a calculated plunge.

"We do make bets," he said.

"We tend to make microbets." By that, he means commitments to trends and industries — "things we understand" — but not bets on market direction.

Hughes's chief investment officer devotes about 60 percent of the portfolio to equities and 10 percent to riskier ventures.

cent of the portfolio to equities, 30 percent to fixed-income securities and 10 percent to riskier ventures like venture-capital situations and buyouts.

The cautious allocation has paid off. For the six years through 1993, Hughes averaged gains of 12.9 percent on its mixed portfolio of stocks and bonds, handily surpassing its goal of 5 percentage points above than the inflation rate. This year, the portfolio eked

out a 0.5 percent gain through Sept. 30.

As a result, Hughes is overweighted in technology (14 percent versus 8 percent in the Standard & Poor's 500 index), level in energy (11 percent) and underweighted in consumer stocks (6 percent versus 12 percent).

The biggest holding in the

stock portfolio is still \$650 million of the original General Motors Class H stock that the institute got for Hughes Aircraft.

The next biggest positions are Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., AT&T Corp. and Federal National Mortgage Association, which together account for about 4 percent of all stock holdings.

The rest of the stock portfolio is in 135 equities around the globe, stakes ranging from \$4 million to \$70 million.

Junk bonds, puts and calls, Eurodollar futures and other derivatives have a place in the Hughes portfolio. But below-investment-grade bonds are limited to 5 percent of the fixed-income portion, and derivatives are never leveraged.

One constraint Mr. Wolfe labors under is the need to make sure that the institute has enough liquid assets on hand to carry out its philanthropic mission. Just to meet the statutory minimum of 3.5 percent, the institute awards about \$275 million a year to some 275 clinical researchers.

# Treasury Sales to Burden An Already Fragile Market

Knight-Ridder

**N**Ew YORK — The Treasury debt market will have to absorb a load of supply this week amid uncertainty about what the Federal Reserve Board will decide on monetary policy next week.

The Treasury's quarterly refunding auctions and several bill auctions this week will add \$85.2 billion of supply to a market already struggling with concerns about inflation and the size of the Fed's next interest rate increase.

"I think the auctions are going to be pretty difficult because we don't know how much the Fed is going to tighten," said Dan Seto, analyst with Nikko Securities.

The yield of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to 8.16 percent last week from 7.96 percent the previous week, with the price tumbling to 92 20/32 from 94 25/32.

Analysts said the severity of the drop last week means prices will probably consolidate near current levels until after the Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee meets on Nov. 15.

"I think the market is close to some technical levels now

so that it will stabilize," said Paul Kasriel, economist with Northern Trust.

The Open Market Committee meeting has cast a shadow over the markets since the Fed failed to raise short-term rates in September, and the shadow may be large enough to eclipse any meaningful price movement this week.

An increase of half a percentage point is already priced into the credit markets, but the possibility that

the central bank could raise rates a full point by the end of the year is likely to keep retail investors on the sidelines as the Treasury's refunding auctions force dealers to absorb most of the supply.

The Treasury is selling \$17 billion in three-year notes Tuesday and \$12 billion in 10-year notes Wednesday.

In the when-issued market on Friday, the three-year note was yielding around 7.4 percent and the 10-year note around 8 percent.

At those yields, the notes

still may have some value if the Fed raises rates by three-quarters of a percentage point on Nov. 15, analysts said.

"It's easy to say these things are cheap," said Steve Wood, director of financial markets analysis for BA Securities. "It's harder to say that they won't get cheaper."

## WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

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## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mt.	Coupl. %	Price and week	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>					
Citizens National Bank	\$100	1999	0.30	100	— Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1997. Fees not disclosed. [Dresdner Bank.]
Santander Finance Aruba	\$400	2004	14	100	— Interest will be 1% over 6-month Libor until 1999, when issue is callable or par, thereafter 1% over. Fees not disclosed. Denominations \$50,000. [Santander Int'l.]
IMI Int'l.	DM 400	1997	1%	99.925	— Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Increased from 300 million marks. Fees 1%. [J.P. Morgan.]
Irish Permanent	\$100	1997	0.10	100	— Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.83. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations €10,000. [Natwest Capital Markets.]
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>					
Comunidad Autonoma de Andalucia	\$260	2000	8	100.77	98.50 Reoffered at 99.17. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Deutsche Bank]
Credit Suisse (London)	\$300	2004	8%	100.885	98.90 Reoffered at 99.21. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [CS First Boston]
Hewlett-Packard Finance	\$250	1997	7 1/2	101.06	99.40 Reoffered at 99.81. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Deutsche Bank]
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone	\$300	1999	7%	101.12	99.00 Reoffered at 99.495. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [J.P. Morgan Securities.]
Societe Generale Acceptance	\$250	1997	zero	81.165	79.80 Yield 7.204%. Reoffered at 79.94. Noncallable. Proceeds \$200 million. Fees 1%. [Lehman Brothers Int'l.]
DBPA Finance	DM 750	1999	7%	101.14	— Reoffered at 99%. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Commerzbank]
Ford Credit Europe	DM 200	1999	7 1/2	102.13	— Reoffered at 99.93. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Dresdner Bank]
Inter-American Development Bank	DM 300	2004	7%	100.541	— Reoffered at 99.116. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Deutsche Bank]
Boehringer Ingelheim Vereinsbank	rl. 100,000	1996	11	101.27	100.10 Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 250 billion lire. Fees 1%. [Boehringer Ingelheim]
Credit Local de France	rl. 100,000	1997	11.30	102.215	— Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 250 billion lire. Fees 1%. [Boehringer Ingelheim]
BNG	ECU 150	1998	8%	101.17	— Reoffered at 99.77. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Swiss Bank Corp.]
Boehringer Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank	ECU 100	1998	8 1/4	101.269	— Reoffered at 99.894. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Boehringer Ingelheim]
General Electric Capital Corp.	ECU 100	1998	8	101.065	99.55 Reoffered at 99.64. Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Union Bank of Switzerland.]
New South Wales Treasury Corp.	Aus\$ 100	1997	4 1/2	88.161	— Semiannual. Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations Aus\$10,000. [Nomura Int'l.]
Robobank Australia	Aus\$ 75	1996	9 1/2	101.22	— Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Swiss Bank Corp.]
Toyota Finance Australia	Aus\$ 100	1997	9 1/2	100.73	— Noncallable. Fees 1%. [Nomura Bank]
Cofir Int'l	¥ 15,000	2004	5.20	100	— Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 10 million yen. [Daiwa Europe.]
Nomura Bank Int'l	¥ 16,000	—	—	100	— Issue split into 5 tranches, maturing between 1998 and 2005, with coupons ranging from 4 to 4.97%. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 10 million yen. [Nomura Int'l.]
Santander Int'l	¥ 30,000	2000	4.70	100.22	— Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 10 million yen. [Daiwa Europe.]
<b>Equity-Linked</b>					
Finance One Public Company	\$160	2001	open	100	— Coupon indicated of 4% to 49%. Noncallable. Redemptions at maturity in batch. Convertible or an option is 8 to 12% premium. Terms to be set Nov. 21. Fees 2%. Denominations \$10,000. [Paribas Capital Markets.]
Teco Electric & Machinery	\$100	2004	24	100	— Redemptions at 17.1% of maturity if not converted. Convertible at 15% per share, a 3% premium, and of \$34,055 per dollar. Fees 2%. Denominations \$10,000. [Barclays de Zoete Wedd.]

## China Turns Testy on GATT

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China warned Sunday that it could become an uncontrolled "gorilla" that trampled over global trade rules if the United States continued to block its re-entry to GATT, the China Daily said.

"Denial of GATT access could turn China into a 900-pound gorilla unbound by the marshaling forces of a world trading system," the China Daily Business Weekly quoted a senior trade scholar at Beijing's University of International Business and Economics, Chu Xiangyin, as saying.

Mr. Chu's warning was echoed by the assistant foreign trade minister, Long Yongtu.

"The U.S. should take stock of its medium- and long-term commercial benefits in China, not just the short-term ones," Mr. Long was quoted as saying. China was a founding member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1947 but withdrew after the Communists came to power in 1949. It applied to rejoin in 1986

and has been pushing to be accepted by the end of the year, in time to become a founding member of the World Trade Organization that is to replace GATT in January.

Its application has been blocked by Washington, which rejects Beijing's demands to be readmitted as a developing nation and is calling for greater trade transparency.

Mr. Long and Mr. Chu stressed that any delay would hit the United States and the other trade partners hardest.

"As decentralization takes root in China, it will be hard for the central government to control localities with international rules if China is out of GATT," the report cited Mr. Chu as saying.

The decree said such trading with "illegal elements" outside China had led to a loss in foreign exchange and disputes involving large sums.

It said that all such trading must be approved by the Securities Regulatory Commission and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange Control.

The decree said firms involved in illegal foreign-exchange and futures business would be strictly investigated and shut down. Those which continued to do business would be heavily fined.

Mr. Long also stressed that China would not allow re-entry to be used to cripple China's infant industries or risk letting foreign competition create massive, destabilizing unemployment.

### Some Trading Curtailed

Beijing banned unauthorized trading in foreign exchange and futures Sunday and promised heavy fines for repeat offenders, Reuters reported.

Major newspapers published an order issued jointly by four government departments, including the Ministry of Public Security.

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As a result, their combined wage bill soared 112.8 percent, to 22.8 billion yuan.

The permanent payroll rose by 63,000 individuals, to 101.6 million.

State-run companies employ another 33 million people under contract or as temporary workers.

Wages at collective enterprises rose 16.9 percent, to 67.2 billion yuan.

Some 12,000 extra people were hired, taking the total to 33.5 million.

Foreign-funded and private enterprises took on the largest number of new workers, adding 171,000 people, to take the overall total to 5.6 million.

As a result, their combined wage bill soared 112.8 percent, to 22.8 billion yuan.

## DOLLAR: Fate Hinges on Size of Fed's Rate Move

Continued from Page 9

Markets, some analysts say they fear it could unsettle the stock market.

Analysts at J. P. Morgan & Co. see the Fed raising rates 50 basis points Nov. 15 and signaling its intent for another half-point increase at its Dec. 20 meeting. Mr. Brown at Mitsubishi is looking for 75 basis points Nov. 15 and another 25 by the end of the year.

"We're now in a watershed moment," says Andres Drury at CS First Boston in London, "with the dollar poised for a recovery or a collapse. The intervention has bought time until the Fed acts, but an increase of only 50 basis points could cause a substantial tumble."

Given Washington's usual "time-out" attitude to the dollar's value, many analysts question whether the instruction to

intervene was aimed simply at avoiding headlines about a collapsing dollar on Election Day Tuesday or at trying to create a favorable environment for this week's sale of \$29 billion of Treasury notes — or both.

The "devil theory" making the rounds, confides one analyst, "is that the Treasury's aim is to hold the dollar through the election and the auctions and then let it go, blaming the collapse on the policy paralysis following the expected Republi-

cans' victory in the congressional elections."

As for expectations that an increase of more than 50 basis points is now needed to calm the market, Albert Weijlener, an adviser at First Boston Investment Management in New York, comments that such views "are purely gamblers' judgments. We won't know what the reaction will be until it happens."

## BA's Draining Distraction

### USAir Debacle to Bury Its Strong Figures

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Airways is widely expected to get another harsh reminder of the perils of its much-hailed ambitions to create a truly global airline. Tuesday when it presents figures that are forecast to be dazzling but which will be quickly overlooked.

The reason is simple. For all BA's success in driving down costs and growing its business, investors remain preoccupied with the fate of its \$400 million investment in deeply troubled USAir Group Inc.

BA got a nasty jolt from across the Atlantic just two weeks ago when USAir announced third-quarter operating losses of \$151 million,

### Analysts increasingly wonder how long its patience can hold.

bringing total losses in the last five years to nearly \$2.5 billion. BA shares sank nearly 2 percent in one day alone.

Analysts increasingly wonder how long BA's patience can hold. "I think that they will finally have to bite the bullet and write off their stake," said one analyst who declined to be named. "They have got to get this out of the way so that the market can get back to focusing on the good news."

For British Airways a write-off would be an embarrassing setback in its plan to establish a global airline network. Those ambitions have seen it take large equity stakes in everything from USAir and Qantas to small airlines in Germany and France.

It is the largest and most important of those investments that continues to plague BA. Five weeks ago, USAir added injury to what had technically only been insult by suspending dividend payments on the preferred shares held by BA and others — a move that would cost BA £25 million (\$40 million) if it were to continue for a year.

Investors are not amused. "They have put £275 million of their shareholders' funds into an airline that arguably does not have a future," grouses one analyst. He noted that USAir, the sixth largest U.S. airline and the one with the highest costs in the industry, is still at loggerheads with its unions. As such, he said, it "is not even at the beginning of the cost-cutting process."

Many analysts still laud the underlying logic of the tie-up. They note that it gives BA a crucial entree to America, the world's biggest airline market. BA itself has forecast a £70 million boost to its bottom line as a result of additional traffic generated by back-to-back connections with USAir flights and of cost savings on things like joint maintenance facilities.

Elsewhere, BA's investments present something of a mixed bag. Qantas, in which BA has held a 25 percent stake since last year, is considered a net contributor to BA's bottom line. Meanwhile, BA's money-losing 49 percent stakes in France's TAT and the German carrier Deutsche Bahn seem to be slowly turning around. In the last year, for instance, TAT has managed to help BA cut its unit costs by 30 percent.

For British Airways itself, the first half of the year is widely seen as having been extremely good.

"The figures will show that BA continues to be one of the most successful airlines in the world," said Chris Avery, an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets. He predicted pretax profit for the second quarter of £240 million, compared with £172 million in the like period last year. "Traffic growth and profitability will continue to be at the leading edge of the industry," he said.

Analysts see a major tussle looming between British Airways and Eurostar, the train service which will link London with Paris and Brussels. That long-delayed service is to run two trains a day service through the Channel tunnel to both Paris and Brussels starting next week.

But by next summer Eurostar expects to be up to a full 30 trains a day.

For British Airways, which operates 24 flights a day from London to Paris — the world's busiest international air route — the competition will be fierce.

BA is pinning its hopes on the fact that many people, especially at the London end, may find it far easier and more convenient to get to the airport than to the train station. To tip the balance further in its favor, BA is spending \$80 million to upgrade its Euro Club business class service, upgrades that range from wider seats and spiffier passenger lounges to valet parking.

Still that may not be enough. "If we have to do something, we will most likely downsize our aircraft on those routes," said David Snelling, a BA spokesman.

— ERIK IPSEN

## SHORT COVER

### China May Broaden Airline Listings

BEIJING (Bloomberg) — If New York stock listings of two Chinese airlines prove successful, Beijing will allow other domestic airlines to sell shares overseas, the official China Daily Business Weekly reported.

China Southern Airlines Group and China Eastern Airways were selected by the Chinese government in January to be the first airlines to sell shares to foreign investors. The two companies are expected to sell shares in New York within the next few months.

### Ambrosiano Shareholders Fight Bid

MILAN (Bloomberg) — A group of core shareholders that controls 68 percent of Banco Ambrosiano Veneto SpA decided to increase its stake to block the takeover attempt by Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Three of the five large shareholders said they had agreed to extend a pact to block the 1.75 trillion lira (\$11 billion) takeover bid. The three are Crédit Agricole, of France, Banca San Paolo di Brescia SpA, of Italy, and Credop. As part of the agreement, Crédit Agricole and Credop will buy out the shares held by a fourth member, a group of cooperative banks in the northeast region of the Veneto, where Ambrosiano is based.

They will pay 7,000 lire a share, the same as Banca Commerciale's offering, for a total of 470 billion lire. The purchase will raise each of their stakes in Ambrosiano to just over 21 percent from 15 percent. San Paolo di Brescia will remain at 12.7 percent.

### Publisher Vows to Fight Takeover

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — Wilson & Horton Ltd., one of the oldest and most conservative publishers in New Zealand, vowed Sunday to resist an attempted takeover by Brierley Investments Ltd.

After a buying spree last week, Brierley now controls 26 percent of Wilson & Horton, which publishes the New Zealand Herald. Brierley has said it planned to increase its stake to nearly 30 percent by the close of trading on Monday.

### Discount Stores Aid Coles Myer Sales

SYDNEY (AP) — Coles Myer Ltd. said Sunday that its sales jumped 7.7 percent, to 3.89 billion Australian dollars (\$2.9 billion) in the first quarter of its financial year





**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 4.

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Clo	Chg	Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Clo	Chg	Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Clo	Chg	Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Clo	Chg
A								A								A								A							
APC-Pod			2200	724	714	714	+14	APC-Pod			2200	724	714	714	+14	APC-Pod			2200	724	714	714	+14	APC-Pod			2200	724	714	714	+14
APC-Sys			2027	154	154	154	+14	APC-Sys			2027	154	154	154	+14	APC-Sys			2027	154	154	154	+14	APC-Sys			2027	154	154	154	+14
ABC-Bus	.19		1013	224	216	216	+14	ABC-Bus	.19		1013	224	216	216	+14	ABC-Bus	.19		1013	224	216	216	+14	ABC-Bus	.19		1013	224	216	216	+14
ABR-Bus			120	12	11	11	+14	ABR-Bus			120	12	11	11	+14	ABR-Bus			120	12	11	11	+14	ABR-Bus			120	12	11	11	+14
ABT-Bus			120	12	12	12	+14	ABT-Bus			120	12	12	12	+14	ABT-Bus			120	12	12	12	+14	ABT-Bus			120	12	12	12	+14
ACC-Car			1611	384	376	376	+14	ACC-Car			1611	384	376	376	+14	ACC-Car			1611	384	376	376	+14	ACC-Car			1611	384	376	376	+14
ACX-TC			161	144	144	144	+14	ACX-TC			161	144	144	144	+14	ACX-TC			161	144	144	144	+14	ACX-TC			161	144	144	144	+14
ADP-Res			5033	21	174	174	-2	ADP-Res			5033	21	174	174	-2	ADP-Res			5033	21	174	174	-2	ADP-Res			5033	21	174	174	-2
ADP-Res			36	174	17	17	+14	ADP-Res			36	174	17	17	+14	ADP-Res			36	174	17	17	+14	ADP-Res			36	174	17	17	+14
AER-Eq			7228	5	5	5	+14	AER-Eq			7228	5	5	5	+14	AER-Eq			7228	5	5	5	+14	AER-Eq			7228	5	5	5	+14
AES-Co	.54		2568	819	819	819	+14	AES-Co	.54		2568	819	819	819	+14	AES-Co	.54		2568	819	819	819	+14	AES-Co	.54		2568	819	819	819	+14
AFG-CM			5459	214	214	214	+14	AFG-CM			5459	214	214	214	+14	AFG-CM			5459	214	214	214	+14	AFG-CM			5459	214	214	214	+14
AM-Bus			2327	995	285	285	+14	AM-Bus			2327	995	285	285	+14	AM-Bus			2327	995	285	285	+14	AM-Bus			2327	995	285	285	+14
ARI-Net			124	12	12	12	+14	ARI-Net			124	12	12	12	+14	ARI-Net			124	12	12	12	+14	ARI-Net			124	12	12	12	+14
ATIS-Med			1022	4	38	38	+14	ATIS-Med			1022	4	38	38	+14	ATIS-Med			1022	4	38	38	+14	ATIS-Med			1022	4	38	38	+14
AWH-Ah			40	11	11	11	+14	AWH-Ah			40	11	11	11	+14	AWH-Ah			40	11	11	11	+14	AWH-Ah			40	11	11	11	+14
Aorn-B			576	124	124	124	+14	Aorn-B			576	124	124	124	+14	Aorn-B			576	124	124	124	+14	Aorn-B			576	124	124	124	+14
Aorn-R			88	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			88	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			88	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			88	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			2042	54	41	41	+14	Aorn-R			2042	54	41	41	+14	Aorn-R			2042	54	41	41	+14	Aorn-R			2042	54	41	41	+14
Aorn-R			311	146	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			311	146	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			311	146	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			311	146	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
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Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14
Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R			12	12	12	12	+14	Aorn-R	</td														

# MONDAY SPORTS

## Marino Engineers Miami Victory, Adding 10 Points in Final 4 Minutes

The Associated Press

The game seemed out of reach, but Dan Marino has an awful long reach.

Marino bounced back from a costly fourth-quarter interception to rally the Miami-Dolphins for 10 points in the final four minutes Sunday, lifting them past the visiting Indianapolis Colts, 22-21.

Pete Stoyanovich kicked a 34-yard field goal with four seconds left as the Dolphins, the AFC East leader, improved to 7-2.

Cornerback Ray Buchanan appeared to set up a victory for the Colts when he intercepted a Marino pass and returned it 23 yards for a touchdown for a 21-12 lead with 7:32 left. As Buchanan raced untouched down the sideline, Marino stood motionless with his hands on his hips. Then he went back to work, orchestrating the 28th fourth-quarter comeback victory of his career.

Miami quickly moved 83 yards and scored on Marino's 28-yard pass to O.J. McDuffie with 3:52 left, making the score 21-19. The Colts ran three plays and had to punt. Marino took over at the Miami 42 with 2:06 left and completed five consecutive passes. Irving Spikes' 6-yard run advanced the ball to the 17, and following an intentional incompleteness, Stoyanovich kicked the winner.

Indianapolis quarterback Don Majkowski bruised and sprained his right thumb and was replaced late in the second quarter by Jim Harbaugh.

49ers 37, Redskins 22: In Washington, Dexter Carter returned a kickoff 96 yards

for a touchdown and Tim McDonald scored on a 73-yard interception return to give San Francisco two big plays on their way to defeating Washington.

Steve Young hit Brent Jones for a 69-yard score and ran for a 1-yard touchdown. Jerry Rice extended his career

### NFL FOOTBALL

touchdown record to 132 with a 28-yard reverse and also had a 55-yard catch that set up Young's short score.

Young finished the day 15-of-25 for 291 yards and one touchdown. Rice caught three passes for 90 yards and Ricky Watters caught six passes for 66 yards.

Vikings 21, Saints 20: In Minneapolis, Warren Moon saved Minnesota again, throwing the winning touchdown to Qadry Ismail with five seconds left to beat New Orleans. Moon moved Minnesota 84 yards in 13 plays after the Saints had taken the lead on two field goals by Morten Andersen.

Moon was 8-for-12 for 86 yards on the go-ahead drive, including a 4-yard, fourth-down completion to Amp Lee at the New Orleans 27. Four plays later, he found Ismail in the left flat. Dodging defenders, Ismail went in for the score.

Bears 20, Buccaneers 6: In Tampa, Florida, Steve Walsh remained unbeaten as a starter, throwing for 205 yards and two touchdowns as Chicago snapped a two-game losing streak.

Rookie Trent Dilfer made his second pro start for Tampa Bay, but the Bears sacked the first-round pick twice and forced him to hurry several throws during a 13-for-25 performance. Dilfer finished with 159 yards passing and scrambled for 15 yards to set up one of Tampa Bay's two field goals.

Walsh, meanwhile, threw second-half TD passes of one yard to Keith Jennings and four yards to Robert Green to break open a close game.

Falcons 10, Chargers 9: Jeff George threw a first-quarter touchdown pass and Atlanta held visiting San Diego to three John Carney field goals, as the Chargers failed to score a TD for the second time in their last three games.

Carney extended his field goal streak to 21, but missed a 47-yarder that sailed wide right with 8:01 left in the game. The Falcons then held off the Chargers.

Packers 38, Lions 36: In Milwaukee, Green Bay's top-rated defense stuffed Barry Sanders, knocked out Scott Mitchell and finally held off Detroit. The Packers took a 24-point lead into the fourth quarter, yet wound up winning only 38-30 when Dave Krieg's fourth-down pass was broken up in the end zone with 42 seconds left.

Krieg, taking over after Mitchell broke a bone in his right hand in the second quarter, led the Lions on late touchdown drives of 72 and 58 yards, both of them capped by two-point conversions. The Lions said Mitchell would be out indefinitely.

Browns 21, Steelers 6: In Pittsburgh, Steve Walsh remained unbeaten as a starter, throwing for 205 yards and two touchdowns as Chicago snapped a two-game losing streak.

Colts 21, Saints 20: In Minneapolis, Warren Moon saved Minnesota again, throwing the winning touchdown to Qadry Ismail with five seconds left to beat New Orleans. Moon moved Minnesota 84 yards in 13 plays after the Saints had taken the lead on two field goals by Morten Andersen.

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# MONDAY SPORTS

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1994

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## 55.291 Kilometers: Rominger Smashes Hour Cycling Mark

By Samuel Abt

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The numbers added up, the mathematics worked, and so it was tempting to believe that Tony Rominger, who adores sitting at his computer to program victories on the bicycle, was certain to break his own record for the hour's ride against the clock. Tempting but naive.

When Rominger, the 33-year-old Swiss who is ranked first among the world's professional racers, mounted the indoor track in Bordeaux on Saturday, he knew the numbers: Each push of his bicycle's enormous gear would propel him 9.02 meters (9.8 yards). If he could maintain a cadence of 102 revolutions a minute, he would travel 55.2 kilometers (34.3 miles) in an hour. That would outdo by nearly a kilometer and a half the record he set two weeks earlier.

Check and double check. In a 27-minute test on Wednesday, Rominger easily exceeded his record pace and said afterward: "Why ride it, I feel terrific. When it comes to power, I feel I've got it. I'm relaxed and confident, the record is already mine but I'm staying concentrated and motivated."

Because the cautious Rominger rarely speaks that way, his words were respected. Nothing to it.

Yet the hour's ride — a man alone on the track, racing only against himself and the clock — is the biggest physical and mental challenge in the sport. Since Henri Desgrange established the record of 35.325 kilometers in 1893, it has been pushed up in fractions by such champions as Oscar Egg (42.360 kilometers in 1912), Fausto Coppi (45.848 kilometers in 1942), Jacques Anquetil (46.159 kilometers in 1956) and Eddy Merckx (49.431 kilometers in 1972). Not until 1984, when Francesco Moser rode with the first disc wheel in Mexico City, was the 50-kilometer barrier broken.

Those riders usually spent weeks, if not months, preparing to attack the record, as Miguel Indurain did late this summer, when he skipped a world championship road race that seemed designed for him so that he could concentrate on accustoming himself to the track. Riders also usually use special bicycles built for the occasion, as Indurain did and Chris Boardman and Graeme Obree before him.

All three succeeded — Obree traveled 51.596 kilometers in July 1993, Boardman 52.270 kilometers later that same month, Obree again, 52.713 kilometers last April, then Indurain at 53.040 kilometers in September. On Oct. 22, Rominger covered 53.832 kilometers on the same quarter-kilometer track in Bordeaux that was used by his three predecessors.

A mighty time trialer in road races, the Swiss was nevertheless a bit of a surprise breaker of the record since he used what amounted to a standard bicycle and chose to practice on the road, not the track. When Rominger set off Saturday in Bordeaux, he had a mere eight hours' experience on the boards.

By the time his total reached nine, he had not just broken the record but smashed it. As Laurent Fignon, the retired winner of two Tours de France who now is a television commentator, repeatedly said, Rominger pulverized the record.

He covered 55.291 kilometers — an astonishing 1,459 kilometers farther than his own world record and 2,251 kilometers farther than Indurain went.

"Personally, I didn't think I could beat 55 kilometers," Rominger said. "I thought that if I did well, I might do 54.6 kilometers. I really hit the limits. I suffered a lot more this time than the first time."

Thrusting a microphone toward him, Fignon wanted to know whether Rominger had pulverized the record because of desire. The Swiss credited concentration.

"I especially tried to keep up my concentration," he said. That and his legs, as he pushed the 60 X 14 gear that only Obree has exceeded.

Why then does Rominger surpass Indurain so easily on the track and lose to him in the time trials of the Tour de France, which the Spaniard has won for the last four years?

Part of the answer is that Rominger is better suited to the track at 65 kilograms (143 pounds), 15 kilograms less than Indurain. The Swiss' tight aerodynamic position never wavered Saturday.

And, as Fignon pointed out, the hour's ride is a solitary affair. Rominger did not have to worry that a rival — so often Indurain — would be leaving two minutes after him, learning his times at checkpoints and boring into his lead.

The pressure on Rominger could only be self-inflicted and he seemed not to have applied it. As Cyril Guimard, the head of the Castorama team and a man who has guided three riders to victories in the Tour de France, put it: "The only one who could beat Rominger? Rominger."

Stephen Roche, the Irishman who won the Tour in 1987, was another notable at trackside.

"People used to say that Miguel Indurain came from another planet," Roche commented. "If so, where does Rominger come from?"

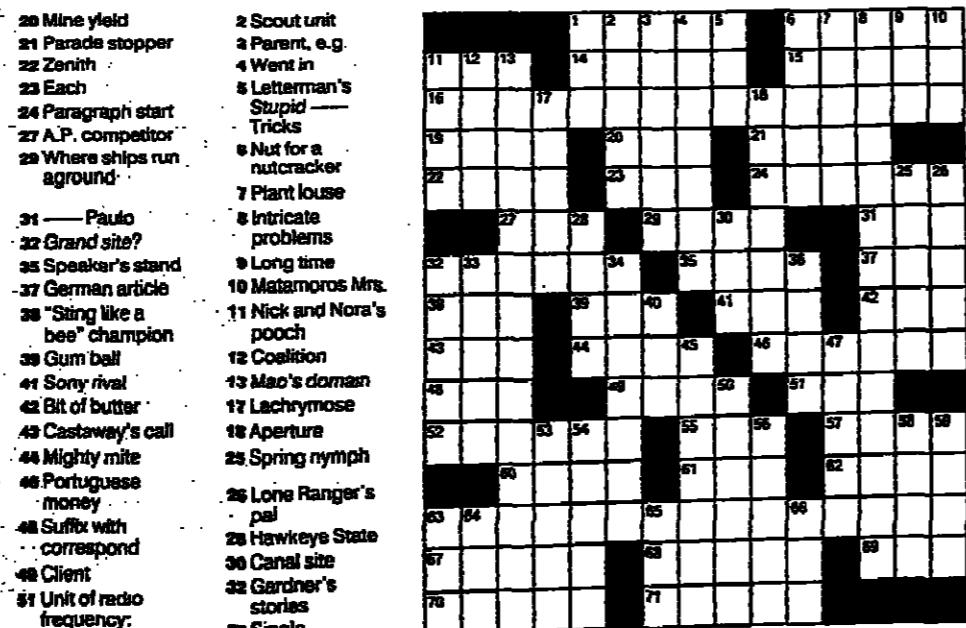
For now there is no answer. It may come in July, when the Tour de France begins in Brittany, with Indurain again favored and Rominger again his main rival.

Until then, Rominger will feast on his triumph on the track. After he completed his hour, he took some victory laps, holding up a finger — I'm No. 1 — to the few thousand fans. The boast was so typical of Rominger that he changed to a full-handed wave before, with what for him was great aplomb, he once again raised the solitary finger.

### CROSSWORD

ACROSS  
1 — throat  
(winter ailment)  
2 Duellists' steps  
11 "20/20" network

14 Actress Dunne  
15 Spartan magistrate  
16 Intermittent ride  
19 Heavy reading



Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 4

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## Rolling Past Rosset, Agassi Climbs to No. 2 Ranking

By Christopher Clarey  
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Andre Agassi has led the tennis world up this steep, slippery slope before. At age 24, he has made more than his share of comebacks.

It is perhaps too large a leap of faith to state that this time will be different, but on Sunday, as he sat in the bowels of the Palais Omnisports de Paris Bercy with the television lights reflecting off his damp and familiar beard, there was an unmistakable whiff of permanence in the air.

This version of Agassi not only says the right things. He says them calmly and with conviction, and it is that as much as his unearthly reflexes and baseline power that should send a chill up the spine of Pete Sampras, the world's top-ranked tennis player.

"I always felt like when I was succeeding in the past, it was more of a relief," Agassi said after dispatching Switzerland's Marc Rosset in four sets to win the Paris Open. "It was like, 'If I do well this week, it buys me some time.' But now, it's like I wish I had to beat six guys in this tournament instead of five. I think that is the biggest difference: just my mindset. I want to be nowhere else but out there playing, and that is a great feeling to have."

Agassi's victory was his third in his last four tournaments, a streak that began with his emotional run to the U.S. Open title in September. He was unseeded at Flushing Meadow and only 20th in the rankings when it began.

But he is now on a roll and Sunday's victory vaulted him



Andre Agassi dispatched Marc Rosset in four sets on Sunday to win the Paris Open, his fifth victory of the year.

past such familiar, more consistent performers as Stefan Edberg and Boris Becker into the No. 2 spot.

Agassi has never been so close to the top. Not in 1988, when he took the piranha-eating tennis world and the hearts of many an adolescent

"I really don't have any reaction to being No. 2," said Agassi, who has openly set his sights on Sampras's spot. "I feel it is like serving for the Grand Slam title, at staid Wimbledon of all places, and finished the year at No. 9.

goals. I mean I think it is a great accomplishment, but I am not going to really sit back and appreciate it until this year is done. There another big tournament left, and it is an important one."

Although Agassi is not prepared to rest on his new laurels

until after next week's ATP Tour World Championships in Frankfurt, he clearly agrees with the computer's evaluation of his form. Asked if he was playing his best tennis ever, he answered, "Absolutely."

Getting the chance to play day after day has taken on new importance in the last two years for Agassi. An injured right wrist wrecked his 1993 season. He opted for an operation and returned to the circuit in Scottsdale, Arizona in February, his ranking at 32 and his ambitions firmly in check.

"I wanted to see if I could break into the top 25 this year," Agassi said. "At that stage, I was thinking only along the lines of, 'I love the game; I have missed the game, and I am committed to the game.' I was willing to accept anything that came."

A year ago, Agassi probably would not have gotten the chance to play Sampras in the quarterfinals on Friday and beat him 7-6, 7-5. Yes, the Taraflex court in Bercy was slow enough for Becker to call it the "Indoor French Open." Yes, Sampras is coming back from an injury. But Sampras has seen enough of Agassi on all surfaces to know excellence when he confronts it.

"He is going to be tough to beat tomorrow, and tough to beat for the next 10 years," Sampras said magnanimously after his defeat. "I think it is a rivalry that I hope turns into something special because I think we kind of bring out the best in each other."

Their sport could ask for nothing more.

## A Blast From the Past Sends Foreman Into Boxing History

By Tim Kawakami

*Los Angeles Times Service*

LAS VEGAS — It was a one-punch blast from the past, and after it landed, everything was chaos and uproar, devastation and jubilation.

A single historic, shattering punch knocked Michael Moore out and, for 10 wild seconds and beyond, sent the boxing world flying off its axis.

George Foreman, his left eye badly swollen, his 45-year-old legs giving way but his heart and power unquestioned, threw a 10th-round right hand that landed on Moore's chin Saturday night and toppled him backward to the floor, arms splayed and feet in the air, for the 10-second count and many more.

Describing the bout, he said: "First, I took it easy, then I mounted the punishment. He couldn't take it anymore, and he never should've stayed in front of me. I'm a straight right-handed puncher and sooner or later I hit you."

What's next for the man who came into the ring as the most popular fighter in the sport and left it as its most unspeakably dramatic?

"I'm taking it one day at a time," Foreman said. "My main goal was to be champion of the world once again, and stop being introduced as the former heavyweight champ of the world. Now, I will always be introduced as the heavyweight champion of the world."

Foreman wasn't speaking about fu-

ture opponents, but he surely could gain title defenses against anybody that he and his promoter, Bob Arum, choose.

Foreman (73-4, 68 knockouts) entered the fight with strong public support and a puncher's chance against the previously undefeated Moore, 26.

Foreman entered the ring to a raucous standing ovation. Moore received scattered boos and applause.

Once Moore began looking comfortable and in control, and kept dominating up until the last blast, even the doubts about his shaky chin seemed to evaporate simply because Foreman could not strike him cleanly.

That only set up the drama.

Foreman, at times in the early going looked slow and unable to find Moore with the all-important right — similar to the way he lost to Tommy Morrison 17 months ago in his last fight.

The left-handed Moore spliced Foreman's front attack with snapping right jabs that swelled up Foreman's left eye and an in-and-out movement that brought his right hand onto Foreman's chin several times.

At the time of the knockout, Moore led by five points on two judges' cards and by one point on the third.

"It didn't even matter," Foreman said of all the rounds he knew he was losing. "I wasn't ever going for the score. I was keeping the jab up and waiting, watching his face."

Throughout the fight, Moore's trainer, Teddy Atlas, warned his fighter, 28 pounds (12.5 kilograms) lighter than Foreman, to take better care to circle to his right and stay away from Foreman's potent right hand, the main weapon that gave Foreman the greatest knockout record in the history of the heavyweight division.

With his left eye almost swollen shut — "I didn't feel urgency, I felt half-blind," Foreman said — the ninth was Foreman's most inactive round as Moore bounced jabs off his face.

But Foreman, sensing something, opened the 10th firing his right and caught Moore twice in the first moments of the round. Moore recovered, then appeared to relax and stepped slowly backward after fending off a soft Foreman party almost one minute into the round.

Foreman, pouncing on the chance he had awaited, stuck a left jab into Moore's face, then released the most important punch of his life, a punch that struck with a dull thud and a monstrous audience roar.

"He didn't see the punch coming," Atlas said. "It was the best punch George threw all night. That's what we were afraid of."

Afterward, Moore (35-1), whose motivation to fight has been questioned before, said he would have to think about whether he will fight again. And he was calm and matter-of-fact explaining the loss.

### SIDELINES

#### Weather Cancels Ski Cup Races

SAAS FEE, Switzerland (AP) — Adverse weather conditions spoiled the opening of the Alpine skiing World Cup, forcing Swiss organizers to cancel Sunday's women's slalom the day after cancellation of the men's parallel slalom.

Winds, snow and fog prevented preparation of the slalom course on a glacier at 3,500 meters (11,500 feet) and swept away hopes of organizers to possibly postpone the women's race to Monday. The World Cup weekend in the Swiss resort was decided by the International Ski Federation as a rehearsal for the Cup races beginning Nov. 26-27 in Sestriere, Italy, for men and Park City, Utah, for women.

The federation on Sunday rescheduled the men's World Cup downhill rescheduled by German organizers in Garmisch and the Swiss resort of Crans Montana on Jan. 6. The Garmisch women's downhill was switched to Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, which will stage two downhills and a giant slalom on Jan. 20-22.

#### Ban on Kenyan Runner Is Upheld

MONTE CARLO (AP) — An arbitration panel has upheld the four-year ban on John Nguji, the five-time world cross-country champion, who refused to submit to an out-of-competition doping test 21 months ago.

The Kenyan runner, the 5,000-meter gold medalist at the 1988 Olympics, had appealed the ban handed down last year by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. He had argued that the IAAF violated Kenyan regulations when he was approached at his home and asked to submit a urine sample on Feb. 13, 1993.

Seven days after his refusal, Nguji, in the presence of Kenyan officials, submitted to the test. The sample proved negative, but the IAAF cited his initial refusal in handing down the automatic four-year suspension.

#### Another Clash in Baseball's Ranks

NEW YORK (AP) — Before getting back together at the bargaining table next week, Major League Baseball players and owners clashed again over strike-related pay.

The players' union has filed another grievance and default notices against teams in an effort to get pay for 30 players on the disabled list during the strike. Even so, the two sides continued to talk about next week's bargaining sessions, which are to start Thursday. Players and owners agreed to move the talks to New York from Washington.

#### Murdoch Back to Rugby League

SYDNEY (AP) — Australian rugby league clubs will be offered 2 million Australian dollars (\$1.46 million) each to join a proposed super league, funded by the media mogul Rupert Murdoch's News Ltd., news reports said Sunday.

Plans for the reported elite league, fielding 10 to 12 teams, is expected to be unveiled later this week, the Sun Herald reported.

#### For the Record

Johnny Nelson of Britain outpointed Nicolai Kulpin of Kazakhstan to retain his WBF heavyweight crown Sunday in Bangkok in a split decision.

## LANGUAGE

## Of Commas and Nobel Laureates

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — Time once again for the coveted Bloopie Awards, recognition of Madison Avenue solecisms that sends thrills of *Schadenfreude* through the ranks of advertising copywriters. We begin with the least important award, "For the most egregious abuse of the comma." Push the envelope, please:

We have a five-way tie. CBS erred in a spot for the mini-series "Scarlett." (That's the sequel to "Gone With the Wind," but CBS says Ted Turner's outfit, which owns that film, won't let CBS use the title in its ads.) The network printed on screen: "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn" as a voice-over intoned. "It was the most controversial statement of its time."

Let us zero in on the statement that first used the word *darn* in movies. The Hays Office would never have permitted it. Will Hays once told me, had not Clark Gable, playing Rhett Butler, de-emphasized the profanity, delivering the line as "don't GIVE a damn." The CBS line has no comma after the sentence adverb *frankly*, although the "Gone With the Wind" screenplay has it with the comma, and an exclamation mark to boot: "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn!" (In Margaret Mitchell's novel, she never used the *frankly*.) In direct address, the name or its substitute must be set off by commas.

The comma is also needed in Sherlock Holmes' famous line "Elementary, my dear Watson." Holmes, however, never spoke that line, at least not in Arthur Conan Doyle's stories. (Basil Rathbone did use the phrase when he played Sherlock Holmes in movies.) With the comma for direct address, the familiar saying would also answer the question "What school did you go to, darling?" Without that comma dear reader, the copywriter has made a mistake.

As has Toyota in this line: "To us, a successful business shouldn't just try to make a profit, it should try to make a difference as well." That's a comma splice: two complete sentences incorrectly joined by a comma. Toyota could have used a semicolon after "profit," or put a period after that word and started a new sentence, or added a conjunction: "but if that comma . . ."

Catching Toyota on the test-track turn is Mercedes-Benz with its "Technologically speaking it had no rivals . . . Even standing still the S 320 easily leaves other cars behind." Both *Technologically speaking* and *Even standing still* are used as introductory participial phrases that cry out for punctuation to separate them from their sentences' main thoughts.

Not to be outdone by foreign rivals, the Ford Citibank credit card, in conjunction with Hertz and Texaco, offers an ungrammatical rebate: "To apply see your Ford or Lincoln-Mercury

dealer." An introductory infinitive phrase, like *To apply or To run up a whopping bill*, calls for a comma to separate it from the main clause, especially when misreading is possible.

Fifth entry is "The Coca-Cola Company" in collaboration with Franklin Heirloom Dolls, authorizes their first-ever heirloom collector doll. The comma after "Dolls" requires a balancing comma after "Company"; you could get away with no commas at all, but if you're going to start down the comma road, you need both.

In the field of word choice, an ad writer for The New York Times Magazine wins the coveted bloopie: "Whether it's a city tower . . . manor house . . . or seaside cove, it's here for you to dream on. And one day (soon, perhaps) to act on." The writer was reaching for a parallelism — *dream on and act on* — but *dream on* is a different idiom, something you tell a copywriter when he tells you he thinks he will one day be a poet. We *dream about and dream of*, nobody ever dreamed on Jeannie with the light brown hair.

And now — in Prime Space — we come to the Most Horrendous Solecism of 1994, submitted by Thomas Luskin, of Bayside, New York. By virtue of the prestige of the sponsors, it is the the Super Bloopie.

It goes to 87 Nobel laureates who signed an ad titled "A Call to Reason" in support of measures to control population growth. "The survival of mankind, and of the earth which sustains all of us, are in serious jeopardy," it begins, and is proudly signed by wreathed worthies from Christian Anfinsen to Geoffrey Wilkinson. Linus Pauling signed it, too, though he is dead.

The inescapable root problem here is subject-verb disagreement. The simple subject is *survival*. That takes the singular verb *is*. Everything between the word *survival* and the verb *is* falls in the domain of prepositional phrases, not part of the subject of the sentence. Only if the subject had been repeated — "The survival of mankind and the survival of the earth" — could you correctly use the plural *are*.

The Nobel laureates, or their petition copywriter, would do well to study the similarly constructed statement posted at the entrance to Busch Gardens amusement park in Virginia: "Clothing with suggestive or explicit language or insulting statements is not allowed." Although *explicit* is a foolish euphemism for "obscene," the sentence's simple subject — *clothing* — leaps over the intervening phrases to agree with the singular verb *is*. You can learn plenty at amusement parks.

New York Times Service

— William Safire is a syndicated columnist.

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Rome 12.50 7.44 12 13.55 7.44 15  
St. Petersburg 2.35 3.21 12 2.35 1.31 15  
Stockholm 12.50 7.44 12 13.55 7.44 15  
Sydney 13.56 13.56 12 13.56 14.57 15  
Tbilisi 4.33 1.34 12 5.41 2.35 15  
Venice 17.62 8.46 12 13.55 8.46 15  
Vienna 11.51 6.50 12 11.52 6.50 15  
Wurzburg 9.46 7.44 15 11.52 7.44 15  
Zurich 8.46 5.43 15 9.48 5.41 15  
  
Legend: 8-Sunny, 9-Partly cloudy, 10-Cloudy, 11-Shower, 12-Thunderstorms, 13-Rain, 14-Snow, 15-Fog, 16-Wind. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. - 1994

Today High Low W High Low W  
CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT

North America Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Today High Low W High Low W  
CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT

Europe Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Today High Low W High Low W  
CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT

Middle East Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Today High Low W High Low W  
CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT

Asia Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Today High Low W High Low W  
CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT CPT

Africa Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Today High Low W High Low W  
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North America Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Today High Low W High Low W  
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Latin America Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Today High Low W High Low W  
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Asia Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

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Middle East Washington, D.C. through  
Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston, Boston

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Latin America Washington, D.C. through  
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Asia Washington, D.C. through  
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